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New-Dork Daily Eribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is rumored that the British Government intend to give up conferring the title of Empress of India on Queen Victoria. - The Marquis of Argudin was shot in Havana by Senor Isnagua. = French bankers decided to assist financially the Khédive of Egypt.

DOMESTIC.-The National debt was reduced 84.240.866 during March. = James E. Lyon has made a counter-statement to Gen. Schenck's. The applications for withdrawal of bank circulation last week were over \$5,000,000, the largest amount uny week yet. === Col. Dyer testifies in support of Detective Bell, who made the Babcock exposure; Mr. Luckey, Mr. Storrs, and others say the detective is a fraud.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The interior of the New York Club-house was damaged by fire over \$20,000. == Republican and Democratic politicians have been conferring about the Controller's term of office and other city offices. ____ The Municipal Society discussed reform measures with New-York Assemblymen. - William E. Gray, who swindled New-York bankers out of half a million dollars, has been arrested. — Mr. Moody preached on the Crucifixion. — Gold, 11378, 11358, 11358. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88 cents. Stocks dull and lower, closing weak.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts cloudy weather, with a possibility of rain. ____ In this city yesterday the day was clear and sunny, but cool; thermometer, 39°, 46°, 35°.

Another club-house fire calls attention to the perils of this class of property, and will perhaps occasion a revision of its rates in insurance schedules. Though the actual loss by last night's fire was not large, there was considerable excitement about it, because of the

proximity of many costly buildings. By the deposit of greenbacks, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches, a greater contraction of currency took place in March than has ever before occurred in a single month. Agitators who urge that more currency should be issued to meet the wants of trade, will please take notice that trade is not in want of

At the conference of the New-York Municipal Society on Saturday, the representation of our Legislature was somewhat slender. The injury which corrupt government and bad legislation have inflicted on this city was the main topic of discussion. If the Society can help to put in clear light the actual state of affairs, there will be less difficulty in organizing reform both at Albany and in our City Hall.

likely to be for some time to come.

The French Government is keeping faith with the Republicans by supporting the bill investing the State alone with authority to grant university degrees. The measure is actively opposed by the clerical element, but it is likely to pass by a large majority in the Chamber. In the Senate, however, it is probable that the Ultramontane hostility will be more effective, but if the Government act resolutely it will not avail.

Gas, water, and fuel are to be cut off in the public buildings, according to a that the enormous demand from France must recent order from Secretary Bristow, the appropriation being exhausted. We may therefore expect to see the Post-Office and Customhouse employés at work in their overcoats. and closing their doors at nightfall, unless they can get coal and kerosene on credit. Meanwhile a great rush for the water-pitchers at the restaurants is anticipated.

would be bad policy to burden the Dominion with debt by constructing a Pacific railroad

appears from the surveys, which alone have cost upward of \$2,000,000, that more than 2,000 miles of railroad would have to be constructed, and that the greater part of the line would pass through a region which is very sparsely peopled.

The minority report of the House Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the distribution of the Geneva award, recommends that the insurance companies be entitled to share in the remaining money, but opposes giving any portion of it to people who suffered from cruisers not included in the list for which Great Britain was held liable. The chief feature of the majority report, presented some weeks ago, was its favor to the whole class of sufferers by cruisers' acts, including the people who paid exorbitant insurance premiums. After settling with all these claimants, the majority report would permit the losses of the insurance companies to be considered. Remembering the vividness with which our claims upon Great Britain were presented, the present doubts and differences of opinion as to their validity offer a striking contrast.

More than six years ago Wm. E. Gray swindled several concerns in Wall-st. out of nearly a half million dollars by means of forgeries that were known a few hours after the paper was negotiated; but not until last week was his arrest effected. Perhaps the best was done that was possible under our detective system, but it seems a little remarkable that this notorious criminal should so long have escaped capture. Had he kept himself in some secluded part of the world the long failure of the detectives would be less surprising; but it now appears that he has been flourishing in financial circles in England and on the Continent ever since he left New-York, and there is a rumor that he has actually revisited this city. It is to be hoped that the obstacles which have been interposed in carrying out the extradition treaty in Winslow's case, may not be raised concerning Gray. If they are, another instance must be added to the deplorable results following on the attempt to try Lawrence, the silk smuggler, on any other issue than the forgery upon which his extradition was secured.

SILVER SMALL COINS. The House has done a good thing, but not in the best way. By a vote of 122 to 100, it has passed the bill to substitute silver coin for fractional currency, but has also provided that trade dollars, now worth 92 cents in gold, shall be equally with smaller silver coms, now worth about 84410 cents in gold so far as they have any measurable value. and paper notes now worth 87810 cents in gold, a legal tender for payment of sums not exceeding \$25. To have four legal tenders at once, each differing and changing daily in relative value, might be very instructive, but would not be profitable or pleasant. Even while the House, upon motion of Mr. Reagan, was making this slip. Senator Jones, the chief champion of silver, was urging in the Senate the repeal of the existing act by which the trade dollar is now a legal tender for sums not exceeding \$5, and explaining the trouble which that act now causes in States where silver small coins are used. Apparently the House majority did not know that the only "dollar" now coined is the trade dollar, at \$1 1428100 to the standard ounce, the coining rate of smaller silver coins being \$1 24 4168 10000 to the standard ounce, and that as long as people can pay debts with paper worth only 87 cents on the dollar they are not likely to pay coin worth 92 cents. It is to be hoped that the Senate will ex-

punge these palpable errors from a bill otherwise worthy of approval. The best thing to be done would be to provide at once for the retirement of all notes of smaller denomination than \$5, but as we now have in use, including fractional currency, \$102,291,921 in such notes, the Senate is not likely to take a step so brave and sensible. Of the importance of retiring the fractional currency, new and conclusive proof is afforded in an elaborate article in The London Economist of March 18. The article aims to fortify the claims of the one-metal system of England, which Germany is trying to reach by demonetization of silver, against the two-mete system of France, Italy, Switzerland, and gium, Incidentally it establishes a fact great interest to Americans, namely, that the process of resumption in France will inevitably tend to raise the price of silver. The argument is that, under the two-metal system, the Bank of France has to meet a singular difficulty; it holds about \$250,000,000 in gold and \$100,-000,000 in silver coin, and if, attempting resumption, it pays out gold coin, a run upon the bank may at once be caused, for everybody will be tempted to realize the profit obtainable by drawing out gold, and then selling it in open market for a greater nominal amount in silver. This difficulty, The Economist thinks, can be met by the Rank only by selling a large amount of gold for silver, which would produce "a very material rise of silver as compared with gold." That paper does not seem to perceive that the demand for silver in large amount would have just the same effect, whether the gold should be sold by the Bank or by indigreenbacks at present, and does not seem viduals. But it is obviously right in maintaining that a return to specie payments in France must cause such sales of gold and purchases of silver, either by the Bank or by individuals, as to restore the relative value of the two metals. There is no escape from the conclusion. France cannot attempt demonetization of silver until 1880 without consent of other nations forming the "Latin Union." Moreover, even The Economist concedes that the change to a one-metal system, which Germany is now attempting, is "an operation in which many great nations should not en-"gage cotemporaneously." As a matter of fact, if Germany succeeds, it will thereby be rendered the more difficult, and apparently impossible, for France to succeed in a like attempt for some years thereafter.

The United States, therefore, has a rare opportunity to anticipate a great change, inevitably to result from the operations of France, and to reap the profit for itself. By bringing silver into use as far as possible instead of paper, we buy when silver is cheaper than ever before, and with a certainty soon coeperate with our use of the metal to lift it to its normal standard of value. Considered merely as an investment, a large pur- at the North than any other candidate chase of silver is a good transaction if that metal is certain soon to rise in value. But the effect of the substitution of silver for paper upon retail prices is a much more important consideration. If while silver is cheap we bring it into general use in retail dealings, and The Canadians are gradually realizing that it abolish fractional currency, prices will gradually adjust themselves to any increase in the demand for that metal. Silver goes to the

Those who fear that a rise in the value of silver will take all our silver away from us, as it did in 1861, forget that silver then became worth more than its par of coinage in gold. Like any other commodity, silver goes away only when we are paid for it what we value more. A merchant who holds a heavy stock of cotton or wheat is never alarmed lest a great rise in price should empty his warehouses and take all his grain away. If silver were in general use, the rise in its value would contribute powerfully to hasten the adjustment of prices to the gold standard, and thus to prepare for specie resumption.

THE CASE OF GEN. BABCOCK.

We are not disposed to place implicit confidence in the story of Detective Bell. It has been corroborated in some respects by Mr. Dyer; in the main it is plausible enough; and the Safe Burglary case satisfies us that conspiracy is a device which the set to which Gen. Babcock belongs has no rooted antipathy to employing. But it is one of the disadvantages of being in Mr. Bell's line of business that a professional spy can never be taken on trust; and a detective who has served the prosecution, the defense, and the newspapers besides, labors with a multiplicity of drawbacks when he finally proposes to take the public into his confidence. We do not intend therefore to believe Mr. Bell until we are obliged to.

Nevertheless the case of Gen. Babcock, bad enough before, becomes so aggravated by the recent testimony before Mr. Clymer's Committee that immediate action by the military authorities is indispensable. Babcock is an officer of the regular army of the United States, and the inexorable rule of his profession, an unwritten rule more stringent than any statute, obliges him to keep his honor above suspicion or to leave the service. He has been acquitted in a court of law of complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the revenue; but he is openly accused, 1. of lying in respect to the Henderson charges, complaining in public that he was not allowed to be heard in court, while he was telegraphing in eigher to Mr. Luckey to prevent his being called as a witness; 2. of suppressing testimony at the trial; 3. of stealing Mr. Pierrepont's letter and making it public in order to discourage witnesses; 4. of hiring Bell to "look into the District-"Attorney's hand," and pilfer and destroy documents. These are not mere vague and reckless slanders, but they are charges made upon such authority or with such precision that they carry weight with the public. One seems to be established by Gen. Babcock's published correspondence, and another is brought forward by no less an authority than the Attorney-General of the United States. It may not be irrelevant to add that public opinion is far from acquiescing in the verdict of the St. Louis jury, and that the proofs of Gen. Babcock's improprieties were strong enough to induce the President to relieve him from duty at the White House. It is monstrous that an officer of the army should sit quiet under such a load of discredit, or trust his honor to the discussion of a political committee of Congress, organized for very different purposes; or that, if he is willing to sit quiet, his commanding officers

should be willing to let him. The Court of Inquiry which met at Chicago under the presidency of Gen. Hancock adjourned in consequence of Gen. Babcock's indictment, to meet again at the call of the President. It has been generally understood since the close of the St. Louis trial that there was no intention ever to call it together again. Later developments however may lead the President to convene it, and direct it (as he has a right to do) to examine not merely the matters originally submitted to it, but the Bell charges, the cipher dispatches to Luckey, and the case of the Pierrepont letter. If the President neglects to issue the order of his own motion. Gen. Babcock may ask for it; and if he has a proper sense of the obligations of a man who wears the uniform of an honorable serless the accused asks for a court of inquiry, nobody except the President has authority to order one-unless indeed the Secretary of War should take the responsibility of doing it. In contemplation of law his orders are the orders of the President of the United States; whether he will issue them will perhaps depend upon what he knows of the President's wishes.

If a court of inquiry however should not be called, the matter may still be investigated by a General Court Martial, which may be ordered by the General of the Army. The credit of the service is so closely involved in this affair that no mistaken delicacy toward Gen. Grant ought to be allowed to interfere with what is obviously the proper course of action.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Since the dust has cleared away a little from the late Conventions, we are able to get a better view of the field. A few points, at least, are plainer now than a week ago :-1. Gov. Hartranft is in no sense a serious

candidate. Nobody either out of Pennsylvania or in it has any real purpose of trying to nominate him. Gov. Hayes has a few friends who really think he is a candidate; but the rest of the Ohio delegation and all the rest of the Ohio politicians know a great deal better. Roscoe Conkling is a candidate in dead earnest, and means to do his very best for the nomination.

2. Neither of these three gentlemen has a delegation that has the remotest intention or expectation of nominating him. The only one who is a serious candidate is also the only one who cannot get the united vote of his own delegation, even for a complimentary ballot. He is also the only one whom the politicians know to be utterly incapable, even if nominated, of carrying his own State. Haves might carry Ohio; Hartranft would pretty certainly carry Pennsylvania; New-York would go against Conkling by 50,000 majority, and it is doubtful if he could carry 50 per cent of the respectable Republican vote even of this city.

3. The most popular candidate thus far is the one who seems to be securing the fewest delegates. Mr. Bristow's popularity in fact is of a kind which cannot be made effective in the conventions, since it does not extend among the men who control caucuses and choose delegates. He could very probably get to-day for the nomination the suffrages of more Republican voters could command. But his friends have no hold upon the nominating conventions, and so far as effective strength for Cincinnati is concerned, it does not appear that he has made the slightest progress in the past four weeks.

4. Mr. Blaine's strength is overrated. He will get a considerable part of the New-York delegation, but, on the other hand, he does not have New-England solid, and in order to comply with the agreement made | melting-pot only when the melting-pot can | recent developments make it clear that his

when British Columbia entered the union. It pay more for it than any holder of goods. hold upon Peansylvania is more than problematical. He is, however, making some inroads at the South. He may probably count on Virginia, and possibly also on a fair share

of the Louisiana delegates. 5. The Pennsylvania delegation is chosen for the single purpose of making Senator Cameron's son, Don Cameron, Secretary of the Treasury. The plan has been to hold it in hand until the managers see that its vote can probably secure a nomination, then, having made the bargain for Don in advance, to throw it at the critical moment where it will do the most good. The delegates are chosen for this purpose, and belong to Cameron to that end as much as if they were his bondservants, or his oxen, or his asses.

6. It seems that Blaine has failed to see Senator Cameron. The wily Pennsylvanian does not mean to be deceived by fair words. From Morton or Conkling he can have a distinct and binding promise in favor of his son Don. With Blaine, thus far, he appears to have failed. There is reason believe, therefore, that he has made up his mind-whatever else he may do-to defeat Blaine; and that, with this view, he is forming a combination with Conkling and Morton, the forces of the three to work against Blaine, and to concentrate on whichever can make the best show for the nomination. There is probably no way in which that combination can be broken, unless Blaine should make up his mind, and that very promptly, to bind himself, in the event of his nomination, to make Don Cameron Secretary of the Treasury. A real danger, therefore, of the Republican party to-day, may be, that while its best men are struggling for an ideal candidate in the person of Bristow, they may suddenly wake up to find themselves saddled with a very practical one

in the person of Morton. -On the Democratic side the forces are less developed. It may safely be said, however, that the talk about taking the New-York Convention away from Tilden is twaddle. His friends believe that he will yet be their candidate for the Presidency, and are working resolutely and skillfully to that end. The Convention will give such instructions to the New-York delegation as Tilden himself may finally decide upon as likely to produce the best effect at St. Louis. His party earnestly hope for the nomination of Conkling, since that would make the Tilden canvass in New-York a mere walk over the track.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The monthly statement shows weakings of the Treasury for the past four weeks, which

may be briefly stated as follows: Increas Decrease debt less cash \$4,240,866 92

The exchange of coin for fractional currency, if authorized, will be virtually a continuance of the change which has occurred during the month, excepting that the Treasury will begin to pay out coin already accumulated. It will involve, in order to complete the substitution, a further increase of the bonded debt, in the purchase of silver for coinage, but will bring into use the coin already purchased, amounting, at the detailed statement of Feb. 24, to \$14,193,618 70. It is noticed that the debt statement of April 1 follows the usual custom in giving only the aggregate of coin, without specifying what quantity of silver is held. Since that statement, the coin held by the Treasury has been reduced by \$18,230,000, the outstanding coin certificates being reduced only \$1,630,000, but the "interest due and

unpaid" has diminished. It appears that there now remain outstanding of bonds on which interest has ceased only \$9,183,360 26. In the progress of the funding system a great change has been made in the character of the debt during the fiscal year. On the 30th of June, 1875, the total debt bearing interest in coin was \$1,707,998,-300, and it is now \$1,695,037,250, the reduction during nine months having been only \$12,961,050, but at that time only \$607,132,-750 bore five per cent interest, and now \$710,037,600 bears that rate. While the yearly interest on the six per cents has been reduced nearly seven millions yearly, the increase of interest on the five per cents has been little more than five millions. This most advantageous exchange the Secretary would now be able to continue, with even more rapid reduction of the yearly interest, had Congress acted wisely and promptly upon the pending funding bill. New fives sold in London at 1063s on Saturday, and there is every reason to believe that four and a half per cent bonds, with the provisions urgently recommended by the Secretary, would now command a large and ready sale. Not because the nation lacks credit, but because its legislators lack wisdom, we are still paying six per cent interest on \$984,000,000 of indebtedness. The markets of the world overflow with capital seeking a safe investment. American securities steadily appreciate in value, and a time when general distrust causes capital to shrink from speculative ventures is peculiarly favorable for the prosecution of funding. The work waits, and the people continue to pay nearly sixty millions in interest on the six per cents, merely because we have in Congress some crotchety statesmen. These same wise men are a very expensive luxury.

REDUCTION ASCENDING.

So there has been another "diminution of force" in the New-York Custom-house. Only a few weeks earlier there was a "reduction" so sweeping that the guillotine, together with a full line of bloody imagery, was largely employed in descriptions of the event. This slaughter, too, was rendered more shocking because the memories of a similar decapitation were still painfully fresh, so that in the compass of a few months the gentlemen who weigh and gauge and measure and inspect and sample and appraise have fallen by the hundred. If these frequent decimations of the effective force which sits in the receipt of custom inspire the guileless citizen with alarm lest the survivors will not be found adequate to the collection of the import duties, his apprehensions will be allayed by a visit to the Custom-house. He will discover the remnant to consist of an imposing array of patriots, most of whom have made shipwreck of their prospects in the ordinary avocations of life, and who do not appear to be oppressed or overburdened with the toils and responsibilities of their position. He will find the barge office populous with inspectors, smoking at ease the tributary eigar which has been levied, assessed, and collected from the merchant marine, domestic and foreign. He can review in the weighers' offices squads of ward politicians who can find little merchandise to weigh, but who are in the active enjoyment of reprisals from the bibulous stores of the hardy mariner. If he escapes the watchful eye of the sentinel, who receives 40 cents an hour for guarding the doorway of the gaugers' office, on West or South-sts., and without announcement climbs the stairway to that retreat, he can witness an athletic

game of draw-poker, in which the gauger is struggling for the monthly stipend of his four 'assistants." The guileless citizen may be surprised at these manifestations, and will possibly wonder how many officials were paid for similar services under the corrupt sway of the Democracy, and if he consults the records he will discover that the cost of collecting the revenue was never so great as it has been under the benign supervision of the present Administration.

One singular fact in regard to these reductions is

that the force doesn't stay reduced. A hundred decapitations are made, and forthwith the sufferers, with renewed indorsement and a more voluminous recital of records and of claims, take their heads under their arms, like the mediæval saint, and march in single file to the Collector's office to have these ornaments set squarely upon their shoulders again. This ghastly procession is reënforced by an innumerable company of the great unsatisfied, who scent their quarry from afar, and in the process of political selection about 110 of the fittest to survive, with the Custom-house for an environment, are quietly commissioned. This beautiful plan of reduction avails to keep the ranks of the best Civil Service on the planet filled with cheerful workers, and to inspire them all with a more lively loyalty to Mr. Conkling. As the campaign goes on, the Collector of the Port will do little collecting, and the Surveyor still less surveying. These functionaries, together with the Naval Officer, will be found in the committee rooms, while their subordinates on errands swift will scour the country to agitate "reform within the party," to see that everybody "falls into line," and to "fix things" generally. To be sure there is some business depression, and this is not an economical method of collecting the revenue, but the people pay their taxes with alacrity, and will it not be a famous victory ?

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has ailed for Europe

Mr. M. D. Conway has declined the call from the Theodore Parker Fraternity Society of Boston. Representative Wilson, who is lying ill in

Washington, was a little better on Saturday, and his friends have some hope of his recovery. Postmaster-General Jewell recovered suffi-

ciently from his attack of rheumatism to leave Washing ton for Connecticut on Friday evening. A gentleman of Auburn has added \$30,000 to the gift of the late James S. Seymour for the estab-lishment of a public library in that city.

Mr. Jefferson Davis will sail for Europe May , where he will remain for six or eight months to pro ote the establishment of a direct trade with the cities the Mississippi Valley.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston has accepted the Presidency of the Washington National Monument Association. He is in favor of finishing the monument as soon as possible. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, a brother of the

late ex-Vice-President Breckinridge, will deliver an address May 2, at the unvailing of a monument to the Confederate dead at Bowling Green, Ky. The late Charles Danforth of Paterson, N.

J., in a will made in 1867, bequeathed \$100,000 to endow a female seminary, but in a codicil made in 1870 he revoked the bequest because the provisions made for pub lie schools were very liberal, but the schools were not lie schools were very liberal, but the schools were not conducted in an economical manner, and the State Legislature, through the corruption or incompetency of its Senators and Representatives, had granted such extraordinary powers to the City Council that the property holders had been plundered and oppressed by unjust and burdensome taxation. The document closes with the hope that his heirs may have sufficient to pay the exactions which may be levied upon them. Mr. Danforth left over \$1,000,000.

Madrid, April 2.-The Bishop of Urgel is bout to proceed to Rome to resign his see

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, April 2.-The Prince of Wales arrived in this city yesterday, and immediately proceeded on board the steamship Scrapis. The steamer will sail for Malta on Monday. Boston, April 1 .- Moncure D. Conway has

elegraphed from Eugland that it is impossible for him to leave his London societies to accept the pulpit of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of this city. LONDON, April 2.-Lieut. Cameron, the

African explorer, arrived at Liverpool to-day in the steamer Congo. A large crowd was at the steamer dock to receive him, and he was warmly observed on landing. He is in excellent health.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The most noticeable effect of Gen. Schenck's explanation is that it has silenced his friends.

The impression is increasing rapidly that claine is the coming man. It is generally conceded that Bristow has more popular strength, but he has not his hand upon the "machinery," and Blaine has.

Two estimates of the complexion of the Ohio Republican delegation come from opposite sources in Cincinnati, and are singularly in accord with each other. The Commercial, "after a good deal of close 12; Morton, S. The Gazette, basing its estimate on "pretty good authority," makes this assertion: Bris-tow, 26; Blaine, 11; Morton, 7. Both papers seem to agree in the belief that Hayes cannot hold the delegation after the first ballot. The estimates at the other end of the State increase Blaine's strength, and reduce Bris-tow.

The citizens of New-Haven can't do a better piece of work to-day than to elect the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon to the Legislature. His propensity for getting at the bottom of things will make him an invaluable legis lator. As he says in his letter of acceptance, he would be a representative whose constituency would be the town and not any party-the people, including those who vote against him as well as those who vote for him." It would be hard work to smuggle a job of any kind brough the Legislature while Dr. Bacon was present.

They seem to have good sources of information out in Indiana. The other day the Democratic paper at Indianapolis aunounced that the "leading papers" of New-York were unhappy in the conviction that the delegation from this State to the Democratic Convention would be in favor Gov. Hendricks. Now The Journal of the same city learns that the " Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati is decidedly for Morton," and that the "Ohio delegation is strongly for Morton as a

The inflation party in Minnesota is not imposing in point of numbers. It held a State Convention last week, when there were precisely 15 members in atten lance, including Mr. Ignatius Donnelly. Yet it was a great success-at least so Mr. Donnelly thinks, and he ought to know, for it was his convention. Of course he does think so, for he heads the electoral ticket which was nominated, and was also sent as a delegate to the Na tional Greenback Convention at Indianapolis. Another evidence that the movement is a success is found in the fact that the slightly diminutive party is already split into two factions. One faction, the majority, is in favor of nominating Congressman Kelley for President. The other faction, composed mostly of Mr. Donnelly, is in favor of forcing the Democracy to nominate an inflation

District-Attorney Dyer of St. Louis talks very much like an independent voter. In a recent conversation with the editor of The St. Charles Cosmos he said that while he thought Mr. Blaine had the best chances for the Presidential nomination, his preferences were for Mr. Bristow, because of "his rugged, unflinehing honesty, his contempt of sycophants and time-serv ers, and his great knowledge of men." He thought the Missouri Republican delegation would favor Bristow Speaking of Carl Schurz, he said, warmly : "He is a man of great ability, and whatever else may be said against him by party managers, this much can be said against favor—that he never dishonored the State while he was a Senator, and when he left the Senate he had no taint of corruption or dishonor upon his skirts. He is a fearless and independent man, and can neither be driven nor bought."

Mr. David A. Wells has written a long letter defining his political views, so that the voters of the Hid Connecticut District who wish to cast their ballots for him to-day may know just what he will represent in Congress, should be be sent there. The letter is summed up as follows in the closing paragraph: "Put me down, therefore, first, as one who believes in hard money; and who regards a man who is in favor of paying his neighor with a promise, which like the greenback was worth 40 cents (as measured in the world's standard of value) in 1864, 89 cents in 1875, and will be worth no one knows how much to morrow, as little better than a thief. Put me down also as one who believes that there should be no more restrictions on the liberty of trade than on the liberty of the person, of speech, and of the press. Put me down, next, as a believer in the theory that the best way to put down corruption is to hold those who are responsible for it to rigid accountability, and not condone past offenses by the plea of doing better next time."

Gov. Ames has succeeded in impressing the country with his guilt by his precipitate resignation. As The Utica Herald puts it : " Adelbert Ames, late Governor of Mississippi, has confessed himself guilty of the charges against him, by resigning his office to escape impeachment. It is impossible to put any other con-

struction upon his extraordinary and unprecedented action. If he was innocent of the grave charges from which he flees, he would welcome the opportunity to prove his innocence in a court of impeachment. If he was a brave man, even though guilty, he would have faced the emergency rather than hand the State bodily over to his Democratic enemies. This performance is perhaps the most characteristic conclusion of an Acminpernaps the most characteristic conclusion of an A min-istration which has been impotent from the beginning. The weakness of her Governor has done more than light clse to promote those internal troubles in Missh 'pul which Senator Morton is so auxious to investigate. The Senator may not be so anxious for that investigation now that Ames has given such confirmation of all his previ-ous follies in the government of this great State."

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

LYCEUM THEATER.

It seems as though a turn had at last been reached by the Lyceum Theater, in its long lane of misfortune. Mr. Matt Morgan, now at the head of this house, has devoted it to light entertainments—thus far of a select kind-and the policy thus adopted seems to have met with practical recognition from the better classes of play goers in this public.

It is not possible to look with pleasure or favor on the growth, either in number or in popular acceptance, of variety theaters. The city is infested with them; they are mostly "cheap and nasty;" they are pretentious and mischievous; and the need of the world of amusement in New-York is their curtailment and not their expansion. While, therefore, we record with satisfaction the success which encourages Mr. Matt Morgan's enterprise at the Lyceum Theater, it will not be harsh to express the hope that he will hold his stage up to the level of art and purity, and not suffer it to sink-as a vaudeville entertainment is too apt to do, in this region—to the quag-mire of the concert hall.

At present he has gathered upon the Lyceum stage, amid some lumber, several exceptionally bright persons. The current programme there consists of "The Day After the Wedding." "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," and Bernand's fine "Burlesque of Black-Eyed Susan;" and among the participants in these pieces are Mr. N. C. Goodwin, jr., Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss Mary Stuart, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Harry Josepha, Miss Annie Mack, and Miss Florence Ellis. There are others, but they are not worth naming, and several of those that have been mentioned are interesting by reason of prettiness and quality rather than by positive talent. Here, however, is the nucleus of an excellent vaudeville company.

For eccentric parts and general acting, Mr. Lennor, Mr. Josephs, and Miss Stuart are entirely competent, and should be found very useful. Mr. Goodwin savers a little of the Emmet tribe, and his copying of Mr. Gus Williams might well be suppressed; but Mr. Goodwin shows extraordinary talent as a mimic, and he shows also-which is more auspicious for his own professional future-individual humor, sense of character, repose in action, and capacity for neat and crisp execution. His imitation of Stuart Robson's Captain Crosstree is close, and very funny. It does not catch the soul of the original inal, for it is not as agreeable, as innocent, or as refined in individual quality; but it catches the superficial peculiarities, most of the vocal quirks, and the business; and these constitute an exceedingly ludicrous whole. Mr. Goodwin is a long way from being such a comedian as Stuart Robson-in whose nature there is a rare quaintness and sweetness, and in whose art there is comic inspiration and a freedom of style entirely unique and delicious-but Mr. Goodwin is an adept in bufloonery; he gets laughter and deserves it; and his performance has made a hit.

Miss Minnie Palmer also has won much of the volatile fancy of the hour. This is a slight, agile, piquant little person, whose pretty face sparkles with youth, good spirits and mischlet, and who prattles and warbles with enticing nonchalance and ease. Just so a shallow brook puris rapidly over the white pebbles and golden sands that gleam through it, under the sunshine. True humor -that which endears itself, and endures-has always deep heart beneath its smile. Miss Minnie Palmer wields the charm of personal vivacity and coquetry, and her youth, animation and pocket-Venus sort of character save her from coarseness and carry her through. The indication here is of a good chambermaid actress, when time and experience have ripened and trained a natural aptitude and fair talents, and when study has enlightened ignorance.

Mr. Harry Josephs has been welcomed in his old character of Dame Hatley, and Mr. Lennox has again shown that queer, dry comicality for which he has long been liked, and which it would be pleasant to see in more important parts. Miss Florence Ellis sings with sweetness, though her voice is small, and she seems to grow in proficient use of the arts of reguishness. The musical part of the burlesque is not as well done as it should be, except by Miss Mack. A spirited marine view, painted by Mr. Morgan, backs the piece, and is a treat to the vision. The success of the Lyceum is merited and should continue.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

Crowds have been drawn to this theater during the past week by the farcical humor of John Hart, the antics of Little Mac, the precocious exhibitions of Little McDouald, the comic sketch of Messrs. Emmerson and Clark, and many other shows that possess an attractive magnetism. The resources of this theater seem large and various, and they are certainly handled with judgment Richmond is to be noted; and the important announcement is made that the original pantomine of "Humpty Dumpty"-as it was given at this theater in the days of Mr. Tayleure, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Pox, not to say the Summer of Mr. Dun's monarchy—will be repro-duced at the Olympic on the 17th of April. Mr. Mafit, we suppose, will be the clovu,—in which case the suc-cession to the vacant throne of poor Fox will at length stand formally accomplished and proclaimed.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Sothern will appear to-night at Ford's pera House, Baltimore, as Lord Dundreury.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett will go to San Fran-sco, next June, and will act Henry V.-appearing at Mr. Stuart Robson will bring out Mr. Bret

farte's long expected play, at the Union Square n or about the 15th of August. It is now stated that the debut of Miss Anna

F. Dickinson on the dramatic stage will be made on the 17th of April, at the Boston Globe Theater.

Mr. Daly's play of "Pique" will be produced in Boston, at the Globe Theater, or the Carlo in Boston, at the Globe Theater, on the 28th of August, with Miss Fanny Davenport and the rest of the Fifth Avenue Theater cast.

Mrs. Louise Playfair, making her professional debut next Tuesday evening at Chickering Hall, intends to assume the characters—as a reader and platform actress—of Queen Katharine and Lady Macbeth.

London play-goers, at the present time, see Mr. Jefferson as Eip Van Winkle, Mr. Irving as Othello, Miss Neilson as Juliet, Mr. Toole as Tottles, Mrs. Rousby as Marie Stuart, Miss Marie Wilton as Peg Woffington, Miss Lydia Thompson in burlesque, Miss Emily Soldene in opera bouffe, and many other pleasing theatrical spectacles.

Philadelphia is happy in her Colosseum. It will be found at the corner of Broad and Locust-sts., and it will enshrine the dioramas of Paris and London and the Prussian stege of Paris, that were formerly displayed at the Colosseum in New-York. Mr. T. B. Pugh will fill the office of manager—and that is a guarantee that the house will be conducted with taste, energy, and public spirit.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear at the

Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear at the Boston Theater on the 17th of April, in "The Mighry Deliar"—which will then reach the city of its birth. Its author, Mr. Ben Woolf, is the dramatic critic of The Boston Gazette, and one of the few persons in this country engaged in writing upon the stage who possess icarning, experience, taste, and abirty adequate to the responsible and delicate vocation of theatrical criticism.

The new drama of "Inflation," by Messrs. Gayler and Locke, will be produced by Mr. Ford at the Baltimore Ope "House on the loth inst. This play, we observe, has be an presented with good effect at Buffalo. Petroleum Nasby was personated by Mr. J. W. Jennings, with marked ability. Mr. Gaylor and Mr. Locke were called before the curtain, and they addressed the andlence. This was on the 27th ult., at the Buffalo Academy of Music.

Mrs. Waller, has been active, at the Grand.

Mrs. Waller has been acting at the Grand Opera House, in Estimore, as Meg Merriles and Ledy Macbeth, and she received the warm and homest admiration that she well deserves. Mr. Fred B. Warde was the Guy Mannering and the Macbeth; and it should be said that this capital actor—sarmat, versatile, refleed, and efficient—has met with marked favor in the South. He traveled with Edwin Booth's company, now dispersed or sout home, as the sating readers are aware. ne, as theatrical readers are aware.

Edwin Adams took a benefit on the 31st uit. at the Olympic Treater, St. Louis, prelimit of the 31st aff.

parture for San Francisco and Australia. The occasion
called out many expressions of that affectionate extent
in which Mr. Adams is held. One of the owns the following telegraphic dispatch—which tells its own story of
kindness: SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1876.

CHAS. P. WARNER, Southern Hotel:
Buy one ticket for Adams's benefit; pay \$500 for it,
and draw on me for the amount. JOHN MCCLLOUGH.

and draw on me for the amount. John McCullough.

The New-London residence of Mr. William Stuart, the manager of the Park Theater, has been destroyed by fire. Various members of the dramatic and literary professions have cause to remember the place with pleasure, and will regret its fate and the misfortune that has therein befailen its master. The house was situated in a sequestered and romanite spot, below New-London lighthouse and fronting the Sound, and, in other days, it was the scene of bright and happy assemblages of notable men.

Mr. Sidney Woollett is the recipient of some of the heartfest praise that we have known to be intelligently beatowed on an elecutionist or platform actor. Mr. Woollett recites whole plays and epics, without book,